

fought for and won voting rights for women in the United States.

On July 19, 1848, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton convened the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. From that time onward the leaders of the women's suffrage movement exhibited boundless courage and perseverance in their quest for equal representation.

Their journey was neither quick nor painless, and leading suffragists experienced public scorn and official persecution during nearly a century of campaigning. The women's rights movement relied on different methods of protest ranging from picketing and marches to hunger strikes. One suffragist, Alice Paul, led a famous protest in which she and several other women chained themselves to the White House fence.

These and similar acts of civil disobedience often landed the suffragists in jail. In 1872, when Susan B. Anthony and a group of women voted in the presidential election in Rochester, New York, she was arrested and fined. However, no amount threats or abuse could deter her or the other suffragists. At the close of her trial and with the whole nation watching, Susan B. Anthony made a fiery speech, stating "Resistance to Tyranny Is Obedience to God."

Even in the face of persecution, this unrelenting commitment to justice, democracy, and the ideals set forth in the Constitution of the United States ultimately won the day. On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution granted women in the United States the right to vote.

The women who led the fight for equal voting rights for women deserve our recognition not only for their tireless pursuit of justice in the face of persecution, but also for their tremendous contribution to the creation of a more perfect Union.

The success of the suffragists proved that even a prejudice rooted in centuries of custom and reinforced by all of the laws of the day cannot stand indefinitely against reasoned appeals to the ideals upon which our great nation was founded.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in support of setting a day to commemorate the contributions of these courageous Americans.

#### THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

#### HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. ENGLISH. I rise to provide clarifying remarks about the reporting requirements by the International Trade Commission, related to China's exchange rate regime. The intention is that Congress be provided with a report that will better inform us in the exercise of our policy-making responsibilities on these issues.

Section 8 calls for a study from the U.S. International Trade Commission within 12 months, regarding the trade and economic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. We want the ITC to look closely at the effect of China's economic policies on our trade with China, as well

as other factors that affect U.S.-China trade, with a focus on key U.S. industries that compete with Chinese producers or service providers.

Among other things, we would like the ITC to examine the relationship of China's foreign exchange rate regime to its financial, trade, foreign investment, and industrial policies. We believe these policies are all interrelated and would like an explanation of how they operate and how they are related to one another. The ITC should discuss not only the regime of a fixed peg to the U.S. dollar that China has maintained in recent years, but China's recently announced revaluation and peg to a basket of currencies, as well as any further modifications in their foreign exchange rate regime.

The ITC should also describe the range of expert opinion concerning China's foreign exchange rate regime and U.S. and Chinese trade patterns and the U.S. economy in general. We expect the ITC to focus on the area of its expertise, i.e. trade issues, and leave questions related to appropriate currency policy to those institutions better suited to answer such questions, such as the U.S. Department of Treasury.

However, we want the Commission to provide additional analyses, to the extent feasible, that may help us better understand the nature of the relationship between the currency regime and U.S. China trade flows, particularly if the ITC thinks such analysis might help other institutions provide better analysis of broader policy questions. The ITC should certainly consult with the Department of the Treasury, the President's Council on Economic Advisors, and the Congressional Budget Office, all of which have performed economic analyses on currency matters.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 358

#### HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 358, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School, in Little Rock, AK. At a time when racial intolerance and ignorance were openly embraced as a way of life, nine courageous African-American youth took a stand, and in doing so, ushered in the civil rights era.

On September 23, 1957, this brave group of students entered the halls of Little Rock Central High School with one goal in mind: to obtain an education. This objective, universal to all parents and children worldwide, was far from easily accomplished. Central High School, a product of the Jim Crowe sentiment, had never seen an African-American student in any of its classrooms. These nine individuals would be the first.

The students stood face-to-face with mobs of irate citizens, all staunchly opposed to integration, and armed National Guardsmen who were ordered by the governor to prevent their entrance. The student body too was unwelcoming, spiteful of the racial invasion into their school. Despite such unconcealed prejudice and cruelty, these nine students persevered and served as an inspiration to us all.

One member of this group would later become the first African-American graduate of Little Rock Central High School.

The story of the students who would later be referred to as the "Little Rock Nine," gave Americans hope that we could overcome the racial oppression, struggle and strife that had become endemic in our culture.

All around the Nation, organizations such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led by Dr. Martin Luther King, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee led by student activists, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, worked together to create large-scale changes through seemingly small proactive actions.

It would be a disservice for this body to not take a moment to individually recognize each member of this remarkable group. Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, Jefferson Thomas, Dr. Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls Lanier, Minnijean Brown Trickey, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed-Wair and Melba Pattillo Beals have each equally contributed to the movement that has helped us all be where we are today.

Mr. Speaker, the story of the Little Rock Nine remains one of the most powerful illustrations of triumph over adversity within our modern history. It is our duty as leaders to ensure that the past is not only remembered but also distinguished and honored as it so rightly deserves. On the 50th anniversary of this milestone in the battle to gain equality both under law and in life, we are given the opportunity to bring national recognition to these modern day heroes. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

MR. TONY RAYMONDO LIFETIME  
OF SERVICE

#### HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. I want to recognize and congratulate one of the most distinguished constituents in the 39th Congressional District, Mr. Tony Raymondo. I commend him for his invaluable contribution to his family, and to his company—Granitize Products, Inc. In fact, I also want to commend Mr. Tony Raymondo for his involvement with the community. As Granitize prepares to celebrate its 75th birthday in 2005, we want to honor Mr. Tony Raymondo for his excellent contribution and outstanding service to Granitize Products, Inc.

Mr. Tony Raymondo has been a great patriarch to his family members. Raymondo has been a devoted husband to his wife Betty, and a supportive father of two sons, and one daughter, Marty, Tony, and Lisa. Mr. Raymondo has been a role model to his children by displaying hard work and dedication to his family and to his company. His family has blossomed to include fifteen grandchildren in his immediate family. Though committed to his work, he has always put family first. This commitment has helped to create a strong immediate and extended family.

Furthermore, Mr. Raymondo has made the most of his leisure time by refining his many passions. For instance, Mr. Raymondo has a vast knowledge of making and producing his